



SEVENTH YEAR. WA-KEENEY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885. NUMBER 29.

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

The striking coal miners of Peoria have resumed work at their own terms.

At Sheldon, Iowa, H. H. Winchester, a commercial traveler, took his own life.

During August 282 wells were completed in the oil regions, of which all but 38 are recorded as productive.

A brakeman named Sonnet, crossing the bridge over Salt river, near Mexico, Mo., was struck by the timbers and killed.

An order has been received by the Elk Rapids (Mich.) iron company for 400 tons of charcoal iron, to be shipped to England.

Two boys, Harry and George Zimmerman, accidentally set fire to their father's hay mow at Harlem, Ill., and were cremated.

Judge G. W. McIlvane, of the Ohio supreme court, has declined the Republican nomination for re-election, owing to ill-health.

Henry Hahn, a well known German musician, 70 years of age, committed suicide at Indianapolis by throwing himself under a moving train.

Jno. E. Sick shot and killed Wm. Wise, at Greenville, Ohio. Sick, while in his back yard, heard his wife scream in the house, entering, he saw Wise, a neighbor, run out of the front door. Seizing a shot gun, he fired and sent a charge through Wise's body. Wise died. Before his death he denied he was at Sick's house with any wrong intention.

Regarding the Texas fever in the Goodwin herd at Kankakee, Ill., a special dispatch from that point says: "Goodwin purchased 300 head of steers at the Chicago stock yards, where they were reported to be Michigan cattle, though it is now said that genuine Texas ticks have been found on them in large numbers. Six head have died and ten more are sick."

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., as the shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, a large one on which nine men were being lowered, had nearly reached the bottom a mass of loose coal and rocks fell from the side of the shaft, striking and demolishing the cage, instantly killing four of the workmen, and fatally wounding two, while the other three were seriously injured.

The annual parade of the labor organizations of New York city and vicinity took place recently. It is estimated that fully 15,000 men were in line, representing every trade that could be named. The procession marched down Broadway to the Battery, and was reviewed at Union Square by prominent labor reformers. After disbanding the paraders went to a park where the remainder of the day was spent in games and festivities.

The following figures taken from a statement compiled by the secretary of the board of trade, Chicago, shows the amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada on August 29th, together with the increase over or decrease from the preceding week: Wheat 43,136,974 bushels, increase 553,095; corn 5,474,749 bushels, increase 1,015,849; oats 1,838,537, increase 1,765,396. The amount of grain in store in the Chicago elevator on the date was wheat 13,685,987 bushels; corn 1,191,733; oats 436,233.

Cotton-mills in Baltimore county, Maryland, which have been idle for several months, are about to resume operations with several thousand employees. The strike of the Baltimore glass-blowers, which has continued since last winter, has ended in a victory for the men. The striking coal-miners of the Mahoning valley have resolved to stand out for 65 cents a ton. Coal-miners on the Monongahela river, in Pa., have decided to strike for an advance to 3 cents per bushel. Barbed-wire workers at Joliet have been on strike since last winter, and have been in a victory for the men. The striking coal-miners of the Mahoning valley have resolved to stand out for 65 cents a ton. Coal-miners on the Monongahela river, in Pa., have decided to strike for an advance to 3 cents per bushel. Barbed-wire workers at Joliet have been on strike since last winter, and have been in a victory for the men. The striking coal-miners of the Mahoning valley have resolved to stand out for 65 cents a ton. Coal-miners on the Monongahela river, in Pa., have decided to strike for an advance to 3 cents per bushel. Barbed-wire workers at Joliet have been on strike since last winter, and have been in a victory for the men.

The general executive board of the Knights of Labor have submitted the following ultimatum to managers of the Washburn railroad. This must be accepted by them or a strike will follow.

First—That a general order be issued along the Washburn lines, instructing the master mechanics to discharge any and every man who has been employed in the employ of men on account of their being members of the Knights of Labor.

Second—That all employees who have in any manner taken an active part since the 19th of June in the settlement of the trouble, be at once given the position thus held prior to said 16th of June.

Third—That all other employees who were locked out June 18th, be reinstated on or before October 1st, 1885.

Fourth—That all who have gone out since then, in support of those turned out on that date, be reinstated on or before October 1st, 1885.

Joseph Jarvek, a saloon keeper, is under arrest for shooting three children at Milwaukee, Wis. Jarvek purchased a gun and loaned it to a neighbor to go hunting. It was returned a day or so after, the man being unable to discharge it. Jarvek took the gun into the back yard, and when fifteen feet from the fence discharged it, intending, he says, that the shot should enter the ground. The cartridge passed through the close board fence and exploded as three children were passing. One of them, Francis Karosowsky, 8 years of age, was struck in the chest, and died. Another child, aged 10, was struck in the head, and died. The third child, a boy, was struck in the arm, and was also killed.

The manufacturing establishment of Mason & Thompson, makers of surgeons' lint feeding bottles and druggists' undries of London, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,000. Four hundred employees are thrown out of work.

It is semi-officially stated that the French government has requested England to investigate the circumstances attending the alleged murder of Olivier Pain by British officers in the Sudan.

United States Treasurer Jordan said in an interview that the policy adopted by the treasury department to secure a better circulation of silver coin is meeting with gratifying success. During the month of August, just ended, there was paid out from different subtreasuries \$1,677,444 in standard dollars, and \$149,902 in fractional silver coin, which amounts were largely in excess of the corresponding month of last year. Mr. Jordan says the withdrawal of one and one dollar notes from circulation was made necessary by the rapid accumulation of silver in the subtreasury. It was expected in this way to create a demand for silver coin. That the plan was successful is shown by the large out put of silver during the past month. So far no formal complaints or protests against the withdrawal of one and two dollar notes have been made. Applications have, however, been received for large quantities of small notes. In each case, the answer has simply been made that the issue of those notes has been suspended for the past. Treasury officials express themselves as much encouraged by the present state of finance, and predict an improvement in the general business of the country.

The secretary of state has received a detailed report from Consul Mason in regard to the cholera at Marseilles, France. He comments on the false policy of the authorities in endeavoring to suppress the truth as to the existence of the disease, and speaks of the sensationalism caused by the rude awakening on the 14th ultimo, when the community was shocked by the announcement that an epidemic prevailed in their midst. He says, further, that then the city realized that it was in the first stage of an epidemic of real Asiatic cholera, which had been imported from India or elsewhere. The most elementary principles of sanitary cleanliness are unknown in Marseilles. The gutters of the streets flow with the veriest filth. The canals and sewers are infected. The malarial has been in a more fatal form than last year to the sailors of vessels in port, and has been particularly serious with seamen from England and Scandinavia. The disease manifests its characteristic preference for the dissipated, the insane and the unclean. The present situation indicates that the scourge has perhaps reached its maximum fatality, and will gradually subside to a finish in October or November. He states that on various occasions he has proposed measures which, if accepted, would assuredly have brought about the desired end, but that he has been met with resistance, even continually.

A recent dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., says: There is intense excitement at this place by a band of Ku Klux last week. There were fifty men, all well disguised, who entered the city shortly after midnight. They visited a house of ill fame owned by Mrs. Jane Kidd, and the woman and six of her boarders were dragged from their beds, and each one was given five lashes. Some of the women are in a critical condition and may die. The band that went to the house of Tom Carver, a noted thief, and beat him to death, after torturing him for a half hour. Another negro, named Armstrong, was terribly beaten that he will die. The band then notified several persons to leave the place at once or they would be killed. No clue can be had as to the identity of them. The mob took in all the respectable houses, regardless of the color of the occupants. They went to the mayor's office and left a list of those under mob surveillance. The whole affair was an effort to rid the town of the bad characters that infest the town. Language and are doing as well in their industrial and mechanical training as in their studies.

FOREIGN.

R. fugitives from Marseilles have carried cholera to Italy, and it is spreading. Charges of crookedness are made against the governor of Herat. The ameer has ordered an investigation.

An electoral manifesto has been issued by the combined opposition in France denouncing the Republican policy.

A fire which occurred in the lumber yard of Thomas Foreman at No. 184 Kensington road, London, caused damage to the amount of \$1,250,000.

A St. Petersburg paper states that in the event of an alliance between England and Turkey, Russia will withdraw from the tramlines imposed upon her by the Berlin treaty.

The Germans will arm the proposed military stations in Zanzibar with Krupp guns. The German traveler Weiss, who has just arrived from Zanzibar, has in his possession a treaty with the sultan.

Lord Churchill, in an address at Sheffield, announced that the Afghan frontier question had been settled, Russia having largely modified her claims; and also stated that he saw no reason to regret the absence of coercion in Ireland.

Parnell in a speech at Dublin, ridiculed the theory set up by Englishmen that Tories and Liberals would drop their party difference in order to unite to combat the Irish party in their struggle for Irish independence.

Five thousand workmen employed in Sir William George Armstrong's machinery and gun works at Elswick, England, struck because the employers refused to dismiss two managers who had made themselves obnoxious to the employees.

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Cholera has broken out in the province of

Alexandria, Italy, having been conveyed thither by refugees from Marseilles. At Toulon the epidemic appears to be decreasing, although the panic among the populace continues unabated.

The attitude of the French embassy at Constantinople regarding the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is aggressive. Further advice confirms the statement that France will not recognize any settlement of the Egyptian question which fails to satisfy France's claim in Egypt.

The medical congress in session at Alver, Belgium, adopted a resolution asking the government of Belgium to use its good offices to induce the powers to recognize the international sanitary convention of Alexandria for the purpose of stopping the entrance of cholera into Europe by way of the Suez canal in future.

Hon. Alonzo Taft ex-United States minister to Russia, has arrived in London on his way home. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter. In an interview with an associated press reporter, he said that he presented his letter of recall to the czar and the czar had received him most affably and kindly.

A Paris paper states that all Spanish officers now on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments. The same paper is authority for the statement that several large Spanish mercantile houses have cancelled all their outstanding orders for German goods.

The ameer of Bokhara has abdicated in favor of his son, Turani, who is an enemy to Russia's interests, and friendly towards England. Russia has determined to extend her railway system through Bokhara, despite the protests of Turkey. A Bokhara embassy is at present at St. Petersburg discussing the question with the Russian ministry. The concession for building the railway was obtained by Russia from the father of Turani, and is in connection with the Trans-Caspian railway.

M. De Freycinet French minister of foreign affairs, hurriedly returned to Paris, in consequence of the excitement occasioned by the Caroline affair. The Spanish residents at Marseilles threaten to attack the German consulate in that city. The local authorities have taken steps to prevent any repetition of the Madrid outrage. The newspapers of Paris in commenting on the difficulty between Germany and Spain, insist that Prince Bismarck is trying to embroil France in the affair.

LESSON FROM A MASTODON.
The tusks of a mastodon recently found in Illinois weighed 175 pounds each. What a gigantic toothache that animal must have been capable of having! And such neuralgia! Neuralgia, or nerve-ache, generally proceeds from a disordered condition of the blood. Brover's Green's catnip and purgative this and drives neuralgia out. Mr. W. W. Redman, Fiqua, O., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters permanently cured me of neuralgia."

Our Cattle Interests.
Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The bureau of statistics has recently issued a report of unusual interest relative to our vast cattle interests, in which special attention is given the range and ranch cattle business of the United States. It is only within a comparatively recent period that the public have realized the magnitude of this industry. The territory embraced in what is commonly known as the range and ranch cattle area embraces about 1,365,000 square miles and constitutes 44 per cent of the total area of our domain, exclusive of Alaska. This area is equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and one-fifth of Russia in Europe combined. Throughout this vast area, which extends into fifteen states and territories, the Indian and the buffalo have been superseded by the cowboy and the Texas steer. Upon these extensive plains, browsing and fattening on the public domain, roam thousands of head of cattle, and every year droves of cattle thus fed find their way east to the slaughter-houses of Chicago and other points, and from thence the beef is shipped to all parts of the world.

Thanks to the development of our railroad system, the cost of conveying these cattle, fattened upon the rich grass of pastures which at present are as free as the air they breathe or the water they drink, has been reduced to a sum which has made the cattle traffic from the far west one of the great possibilities. The freight charge for transporting cattle to Chicago from the meridian passing through the center of the range and ranch cattle belt is about \$6.50. The current rate per head from Chicago to New York is about \$4.80. The total freight charge for transporting a steer from the cattle belt to New York may, therefore, be stated at \$11.30. Add to this the freight of the carcasses or the live beast to Liverpool or other European ports, which is not more than as much again, and it will be seen that we are likely for some time to come to utilize these far western plains in supplying the European world with meat. The rapid development of the cattle interests may be seen by a glance at the subjoined table:

Year	Total number of cattle
1850	17,778,987
1860	25,620,019
1870	28,836,608
1880	33,925,511
1884	42,417,782

The estimated value of these cattle aggregates \$1,100,000,000. Over 16,500,000 of the total number comprises the Texas cattle and the range and ranch

cattle area north of Texas, constituting in value 28 per cent of total value of the cattle in the United States. The increase in number has been largely restricted to the range and ranch area.

With the increase of cattle raising in the west and the improvements in transportation has come the comparative new business of shipping dressed beef from the west to the east. In 1880 this movement amounted to 15,680 tons; in 1881 it had reached 22,259 tons; in 1882, 93,110 tons; in 1883, 145,871 tons; and last year 173,067. The rapidity of the growth of these shipments will be somewhat of a surprise to those English freetraders, who are advising the British farmer to quit competing with America in raising wheat and try something else—namely, cattle raising. But this 173,000 tons of meat is trifling compared with the possibilities of the trade when the shipping points of the west are fully awakened to the trade. This, up to the present time, is exclusively a Chicago enterprise and the Eastern shipping points were chiefly in the New England states. Of the total shipments of 173,067 tons of dressed beef, 172,824 tons were from Chicago, St. Louis contributing but 203 tons, Buffalo twenty-one tons and Illinois ten tons. During the coming year, other cities notably St. Louis, will engage extensively in this business and the shipments will be greatly increased.

It has been demonstrated that if fresh beef is kept at the temperature of about 38 degrees Fahrenheit, in a properly ventilated space, it will not deteriorate in quality if so kept for sixty days. During the year 1884 nearly 20,000 tons, or 44,480,000 pounds, of beef were shipped direct from Chicago to Europe. The high degree of success attained in the transportation of fresh beef by sea, as well as by land, is clearly illustrated by the following table, which shows the quantities and values of the imports of fresh beef into Great Britain from each country during the year 1883.

Countries from which imported.	Weight. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.
Russia	2,462,433	264.9 3
Denmark	61,040	1,178
Germany	1,615,152	2 8 7/8
Holland	20,664	2 67
Channel Islands	51,668	9 9/12
France	29,224	4 7/8
Portugal	31,021	3 5/8
Australia	170,464	27 5/8
British North	3,892,041	48 5/8
United States of America	81,668,192	1,020,158
Other countries	24,180	2 0/6
Total	90,136,628	11,002,869

The report previously referred to, in commenting on the above table, says: "The fact that fresh beef has been successfully transported from Australia to London across the torrid zone, a distance of 13,275 statute miles, via the Suez canal, and requiring in the passage by steamer forty days, serves strikingly to illustrate the high degree of success which has been attained in the transportation of fresh beef." It will be seen, therefore, that the outlet for this industry is practically the food buying nations of the world. On the other hand we learn from Mr. E. V. Smalley, who has given the question considerable attention, that with the opening of new ranges by the reduction of the Indian reservations and the better stocking of the existing ranges, the cattle industry has a large field for further development. The business is rapidly being systematized and the losses reduced. The stockman is no longer a lawless, semi-savage adventurer, but a practical man of business, and though his profits are diminishing, his risks are lessening. The business, Mr. Smalley thinks, still offers inducements enough to attract capital and enterprise and to insure its expansion up to the full limit of the grazing belt.

A Men Convention.
Mr. J. M. McCann, of Bridgeport, W. Va., a contributor to poultry journals of the United States and Canada, says a large chicken raiser, says that if St. Jacobs Oil is mixed with dough and fed to poultry suffering from chicken cholera, all that are able to swallow will be restored to health, and if saturated pills are forced down the throats of those that cannot swallow they will flap their wings and crow in your face.

The other Sunday a popular preacher, in enumerating the things not to be found in heaven, said: "There is no darkness there, no clouds, no sorrow, no sickness, no grave, no funerals, no preachers," as the congregation smiled at this point, the clergyman remarked, "that is, there is no preaching there."

Hutchinson Interior Herald: It is useless to try to ignore the fact that hogs are dying in this county at a rate that for damage to the owners of them, discounts grasshoppers, drought, hot winds and cyclones. Hundreds of hogs have died in Salt Creek and other townships, of a disease that has no resemblance to cholera and no one seems to understand it or be able to prescribe a remedy. H. C. Core went out to see some cases in Garnett township and he says he has seen many cases of hog cholera but can see no resemblance between this disease and cholera. The hogs are stupid, and refuse to eat but have no symptoms of cholera, such as vomiting or scouring. When the hogs are cut open the lungs are found to be rotten.

A STURDY DEMOCRAT.

How He Replied to the Denunciations of Henry A. Wise.

Ben Perley Poor in the Boston Budget.
Dr. Alexander A. Duncan, a democrat who represented the Hamilton district of Ohio in the extra session called by President Van Buren after his inauguration, had been much disturbed by the denunciations and philippics of Henry A. Wise, who then represented the Accomack district of Virginia. During the recess he deliberately made up his mind that he would resent any further political attacks on the democratic party by Wise, and it was not long after the regular session commenced in December before he had an opportunity. Mr. Wise made one of his characteristic speeches and Dr. Duncan took the floor to reply. After correcting some errors which had been made by Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, Mr. Duncan paid his respects to Mr. Wise, who had said that certain statements were false, and showed that they were true, "And so," said he, "I throw back the charge of falsehood upon the member from Virginia."

Throughout his whole speech Mr. Duncan spoke of Mr. Wise only as the "member." He would not call him, as is usual in congress, the "gentleman from Virginia," because he did not believe Mr. Wise merited the term, and being, in his opinion, no gentleman, he would not call him so. Again I quote from the speech: "The member pronounces the president a vile demagogue. I have heard his member before denounce the president and all his friends as knaves and fools. Mr. Chairman, I think there can be no better evidence that a man is a vile demagogue himself than to hear him perpetually denouncing statesmen and politicians, without discrimination, as vile demagogues, 'knaves,' and 'fools,' because they are opposed to him in politics."

The extract which followed it was the discharge of artillery with grape and canister that not only routed the enemy, but drove him from the field in confusion. Standing in his place, and where he could have a full view of Mr. Wise he said:

"But the member calls names. He has denounced the whole democratic party with a bitterness and a vindictiveness I hope unworthy of his heart as loco loco. I am (said Mr. D.) unacquainted with the term 'loco loco'; it is of a tongue unknown to me. If the term is political in its significance and is expressive of a love of liberty, a regard for the support and liberal construction of the constitution, a disposition to support our free institutions, and an unyielding hostility to a national bank, to odious political distinctions, unconstitutional monopolies and exclusive and dangerous privileges for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, then I am a loco loco, and I am proud of the name; and I hope I shall never abuse or disgrace it. But I am now going to tell you sir (said Mr. Duncan, advancing toward Wise), another thing I dare do—I dare pronounce any man, on this floor or elsewhere, a base liar and a reckless scoundrel, who dares to denounce me as a loco loco and attach any other political meaning than that which I have just described."

To picture the scene when these words fell upon the ears of members would require an abler pen than mine. Astonishing during the delivery of the first part of the speech was the prevailing feeling; and as the orator proceeded, his voice increasing in volume as he spoke, friends and enemies alike rose to their feet, expecting a conflict on the floor. Mr. Wise's countenance alternately pale and red, was narrowly watched, and as Duncan fairly hissed in his ears those words which, according to the code of honor, could only be atoned for by blood, he sat for a moment as if stupefied, and then left the hall. The intimate friends of Wise that night met in consultation. They had learned that Duncan was a practiced shot; at thirty paces, with a rifle, no man could escape him; with a pistol his aim was equally fatal; with broadsword, he was perhaps the best in the city, and with all these weapons he was in full practice. As the party challenged he had the choice of weapons, and this would give him advantage. The highest authorities among the duellists in Washington were consulted by Wise's friends, and they decided that, as the insult was words spoken in debate, Mr. Wise might well refuse to notice them by a challenge. Finally he was forced to yield, and no challenge was sent; but from that day a marked change was observable. He mingled but little in debate, and when he did his speeches had lost their personalities and their bitterness.

For the indefinite aches and pains of nervous patients Tongaline is superior to any other anodyne. For nervous headache or muscular rheumatism it is almost a specific.

A Story of the Cholera.

The following curious story is taken from the Madrid Correo: In Ulea, Murcia, there was attacked upon the 11th of July a man over middle age, the family, and also his little boy, aged 11, called Jose Gomez. The father died, and a few days after, at six in the afternoon, the boy died also, and was carried immediately to the churchyard, at the time when the grave digger was finishing his day's toil. He viewed the last arrival, and although the grave was almost filled up, he threw in the body and went away. Upon the next morning as he opened the cemetery gate, the first thing he saw was Jose Gomez, almost naked, just as he was buried, amusing himself. "Hullo!" exclaimed the astonished gravedigger, "who took you out of that?" "No body," replied the boy cheerfully, "I came out myself." "Buena good; come here, I wish to speak to you," Echeica (the little one) believing that he was to be treated to another burial, began to run, and did not stop until he reached his mother's cottage, whom he frightened out of her wits as she believed he had come from another world. "Where is your father?" was the first question put by the poor woman. "Oh, he stayed there; but give me something to eat, mother, for I am very hungry." The mother broke out into cries and lamentations, and the neighbors crowded in and tried to surround the child, who fled and endeavored to hide himself, believing firmly those attempts were premonitory of another funeral. In the end he was caught and put to bed, all the time protesting that his one malady was hunger. So they gave him his breakfast, and now he is the pride of the village as he runs about stoning dogs, which, it seems, was his favorite recreation before he was attacked by cholera. The final touch in the story is a striking instance of the truth of what the poet sang—"They change their sky, not their dispositions, who go across the seas."

ORIGIN OF THE PETTICOAT.

The Garment First Worn by Men—When Women First Began Its Use.

Exchange.
It is a remarkable fact that the petticoat was first worn by men, and that even in this age and generation men are loath to discard its flowing drapery: "I like to record this fact," writes a lady, "Naturally, women take a sort of savage satisfaction in discussing a weakness in the other sex, especially in the matter of dress. Please don't stare me out of countenance at the supposed presumption of my assertion that men have, or appear to have, a sort of envious feeling toward us for having stolen from them this prerogative, and that they clutch at every means in their power to wrest it from or at least share it with us, for I'll prove it before I get through. And we do not wonder this is so. There is dignity in drapery, as well as grace and elegance. When Henry VII. went to meet Anne of Cleves he was habited, we read, in a coat of velvet somewhat made like a frock, embroidered all over with figured gold of damask, with small lace mixed between, of the same gold, and other laces of the same going traverswise; that the ground little appeared; and by a description of a similar garment belonging to his father, Henry VII., we read of its being decorated with bows of ribbon, quite as ladies of the present day would adorn a ball room dress. It is well known that the garment was at first not alone a skirt, but, as the name denotes, a little coat. How it came to lose its upper half or body we do not know, unless the petticoat was made with long skirts for the sake of warmth, and in each case it was much petticoated, as we understand it, as anything else."

"We have only to look at Shakespeare's characters—nay, let us be thorough and go back to the time of the patriarchs—to discover the shirts of men. And easily enough we trace them down through the ages. In the inventory of the effects of Henry V. appears a 'petticoat of red damask with open sleeves,' and although it was a question whether this had been fashioned for a man or woman, it would if a woman's be the only instance known before Elizabeth's time of a woman using such a garment. Thus we hear nothing of woman's petticoats before the Tudor period. 'Good Queen Bess,' with all her learning, which was essentially masculine in her age and time, had the true instinct of womanliness as regards personal adornment, and even though we find her deficient in taste and heartily wish she had not made such a guy of her old age, yet as a woman we have to thank her for stockings and petticoats and many other luxuries which have become necessities, which we now appropriate with as true a belief in our inalienable right to their sole possession as though the legacy had fallen to us from Mother Eve instead of the Maiden Elizabeth."

EXPORTING APPLES.

Exporting apples in large quantities began in 1877. It was the highest, over 1,400,000 barrels, in 1882, and this year with a similar crop, it is expected to run up to 2,500,000 barrels. The apples go mainly to London, Liverpool and Glasgow, but we have been sending some to Germany, Sweden and Norway and the West Indies, and there will undoubtedly be a large increase in the demand from those countries.

Sterling Gazette: The G. A. R. camp fire held here last week was a success and the boys had a splendid time.